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CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

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WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIME.

E EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

end,—You have, I believe, stated in olumns of your valuable paper, that id not consider lime always benefi- pon our New England soil. But I t recollect to have seen anything in cidedly stating whether you did not think it useful upon certain

you will inform your readers in what , if any there are, that you consider e advantageous, you will confer a fa- pon L.

rley, 5th Mo., 11.

r correspondent from Shirley will see ave again made some remarks on bject in a late number of our pa- We would by no means wish to de- r friends from trying experiments ime, either alone or mixed with ma- But we would warn them not to n lime to enrich their soils before g made accurate trials of it on a all scale.

Many persons have been mixing up e with their manures, because they e been told it is useful. They find manure which has been thus mixed, been of service to their lands. But ether it would not have been more ser- ble without the lime, they have not e patience to determine.

re are many who cannot perceive me, in any form, has proved benefi- their lands. Yet we may believe thers have derived benefits from the f it, but we should be much better ed of the fact, if they would make e accurate trials.

There is a great difference in soils, and re is a great difference in lime. The sh lime, of which they make so much in farming, is said to be materially ent from ours. They apply it boun- y to their clayey soils, and we have ubt it has a tendency to break in s and pulverize the hard lumps. On land the lime operates mechanically, s worth as much as a like quantity nd.

it may also operate chemically, and t the acid which is inherent in the It may sweeten a sour soil; but may we not try it on a small scale, termine for ourselves, as we do by ial of plaster?

have land on which plaster works rs; and we have land on which it no good. But from numerous trials nnot find that we have any land is helped by the use of lime.

e see that English writers are doubt- hether they have not injured their with lime. A gentleman in Charles- last week, showed us a field on h he had put a large quantity of lime. aid he could not perceive that he had ed any benefit from it, unless, per- it made the soil more retentive of ture.

we are in error, we would gladly rrected, and we assure our readers our columns shall be open to any unications which may show that we istaken in our views in regard to the ntages to be derived from lime.

e English are in the practice of more manure than we use, and they apply an excess of it, a mode- quantity of lime, mixed with it, might injury,—it might prove useful as a ctor, for aught we know, as medicine n an animal that has taken too much But we seldom use so large a quan- f manure as to be obliged to reduce neutralizing its powers; and we d rather throw loam or even sand on nanure heap, than any kind of lime.

ON TRIMMING TREES.

Wrentham, May 14th, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir: The season has nearly arrived for trimming Apple trees. We wish you would be so kind as to give us some of your aphorisms.

If you will indulge me I will state my ideas of trimming—and if erroneous I will thank you to correct them.

What effect the moon may have upon my trees or trimming I am not concerned to know—it is sufficient for my purpose to know that trimming the two last days of the old of the moon in May, has the desired effect upon my trees.

It is a matter of fact that trimming at certain times in the year, sprouts will increase something like Geometrical Progression, or like money at compound interest. But, sir, trimming at the above time, I am certain the sprouts will not equal simple interest, which is one point gained, and also, the wounds heal directly.

It may also be well to leave the top of the tree when trimming as equally ballanced as may be—always observing this rule, remove all the limbs (those least promising, to be sure) that will be likely to interfere with others, for the three next succeeding years. Study nature and nature (with your help) will give you a beautiful top, and fine lovely apples next fall.

If your patience is not exhausted I will give you a statement made some years since by Capt. Hastings, of Chelsea.—He says "I have about 25 Apple trees from which I sometimes gather 80 barrels of winter Apples, and make 7 of 8 barrels of cider." He, sir, was a man in favor of Trimming. Certainly the above must have paid him handsomely for the care he took of his Trees.

Will it not be well for us to go to work in earnest?

But as to trimming, I think I have some where seen it observed, "that the knots of dry limbs may be left from one inch to 1½ inches long,"—be it so.

Now let us hear what the Doctor will say; why sir, he will say when about to amputate a withered limb, "I must cut to the live flesh, and the wound will but heal the sooner. Sound doctrine this.

May we not apply the same rule to trimming Apple trees—most certainly, I should say, close and smooth.

From your most obedient humble servant,

F.

We cannot pretend to say whether our Wrentham correspondent has fixed upon the very best time for trimming trees, but we think he cannot be far out of the way. The old practice of trimming in February or March is, so far as we are informed, generally abandoned.

The tree should be growing at the time of trimming and if possible it should grow enough to close up the wound before winter. As to the moon we have never made it our business to inquire what state she was in before trimming our trees. She being of the feminine gender we think it most safe to let her have her own way—and if we never consult her she will not be likely to deceive us.

We think it important, however, to note the precise times of trimming, and there will be no harm in noting where the moon is at those times. By repeated observations we often come to useful results.

One rule should ever be set to the top of the tree right when it is young, and then none but small limbs need to be removed provided we trim annually.

Excessive trimming in any one season is injurious and we think orchardists are abandoning the practice.

PLUM TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Mr. Editor: Our Plum Trees have for years been subject to a disease, on the body and limbs, causing tumors or irregular black lumps, which deform the bark and occasion the premature falls, not only of plums, but peaches and apricots. "They are according to some writers produced by an insect, and cannot be wholly remedied; and many to diminish the mischief, have cut off the diseased branches—but this appears not a cure and the valuable plum trees are yearly falling a prey to this most destructive insect. *Common point* I have often tried on the body of the Tree, and found it for a few years to be a partial cure, but the small limbs and top branches cannot be painted, and to mutilate the tree, by cutting off all the fine bearing boughs, appears as great an evil as the disease.

If any of your Horticulturists, would be kind enough to give us any information, on this disease, where a perfect cure has been discovered, we should feel greatly indebted. W. H. L.

Digby, Nova Scotia, May 1840.

Our plum trees in this vicinity have long been troubled with warts that are now found to contain insects, and the better opinion is, that the insects are the sole cause of the warts or canker that gives an ugly appearance to the limbs, and finally destroys them.

Some have practiced cutting off the whole mass of projecting matter. Some lop down nearly all the branches to make way for a new growth. But this in time will destroy the tree.

As to the worm that destroys the fruit, this is understood to be introduced into it after it is partly grown. You may see the punctured holes in this and in the peach made by the mother of the worm for the purpose of depositing the egg. A very small drop of the juice will indicate where the fly made the attack.

As to a remedy, one good plan is to destroy all the fallen fruit, either by scraping it up or by letting the hogs come about the trees, or by digging and burying every worm so deep as to prevent its rising.

Apple orchards are much benefitted by letting hogs go among them until September. They will even destroy the canker worm. And all orchards that cannot be easily ploughed should harbor the hogs for a part of the year.

But if we would keep our fruit trees perfectly free of insects we must wash them with strong lie. If they have never been washed we should first scrape them clean. Nothing is so good as lie to keep the bark smooth and to destroy the vermin on trees.

The following note on this subject is from the New York Farmer:— [Ed.

"I marked three different places perforated, one on the body of a young bearing green gage, the others on branches of the damascene; excrescences shortly appeared as the juices oozed from the perforations. I examined the insect closely with the naked eye,—its structure is that of a fly, heavier than a house fly, the body more elongated, the upper and lower wings of very delicate texture, and it is armed with a sting, which, unlike that of the bee, is stationary, incapable of extension or contraction. With a sting it perforates the bark and wood of the tree to deposit its egg. In three weeks the excrescence appears, and the embryo, with the aid of a magnifying glass. In nine or ten weeks more from one to three worms, perfectly white, with dark colored heads, from half to three quarters of an inch long, are found in each excrescence; these soon escape from their confinement by eating their way out. The wild plum growing on low lands, during the last few years, has thus been almost entirely destroyed. The only variety which resisted the sting of the insect is the German damascene, an excellent plum, the bark of which is extremely thick and hard. The dexterity and alacrity with which the insect makes its perforations is almost incredible; a single pair will make 20 or 30 perforations in 24 hours. The male and female both aid in the work of destruction. The male makes the perforation, and the female repairs to the spot and deposits the egg or embryo.

REMEDY. Cut off the affected limbs before the first of July and burn them, and if the body of a young tree is stung, cut the fungous from the sound and healthy part, cover the exposed portion with a salve or cerate, (clay or any adhesive substance will answer,) to exclude the atmosphere; a speedy exfoliation will take place. Wash the body and the larger branches with a strong preparation of lime a few days before blossoming.

Columbia county, June 14th, 1836.

MR. WEBSTER'S REMARKS.

[CONTINUED.]

These are the general remarks, which have suggested themselves in regard to the state of things abroad. Now have we any thing to learn from them? Is there any thing in the condition of England, applicable to ours; or, in regard to which, the agriculture of England may be of use to Massachusetts and other countries?

The subject of Agriculture in England has strongly attracted the attention and inquiries of men of science. They have studied particularly the nature of the soil. More than twenty years ago, Sir Humphrey Davy undertook to treat the subject of the application of chemical knowledge to agriculture in the analysis of soils and manures. The same attention has been continued to the subject; and the extraordinary discoveries and advances in chemical science, since his time, are likely to operate greatly to the advantage of agriculture. The best results may be expected from them. These inquiries are now prosecuted in France with great enthusiasm and success. We may hope for like beneficial results here from the application of science to the same objects.

But although the circumstances of climate and situation and nature of the soil form permanent distinctions, which cannot be changed, yet there are other differences, resulting from different modes of culture, and different forms of applying labor; and it is to these differences that our attention should be particularly directed.—Here, there is much to learn. English cultivation is more scientific, more systematic, and more exact, a great deal than ours. This is partly the result of necessity. A vast population is to be supported on comparatively a small surface. Lands are dear, rents are high, and hands, as well as mouths, are numerous. Careful and skilful cultivation is the natural result of this state of things. An English farmer looks not merely to the present year's crop. He considers what will be the condition of the land, when that crop is off; and what it will be fit for, the next year. He studies to use his land, so as not to abuse it. On the contrary, his aim is to get crop after crop, and still the land shall be growing better and better. If he would content himself with raising from the soil a large crop this year, and then leaving it neglected and exhausted, he would starve. It is upon this fundamental idea of constant production without exhaustion, that the system of English cultivation, and indeed of all good cultivation, is founded.—England is not original in this. Flanders, and perhaps Italy, have been her teachers. This system is carried out in practice, by a well considered rotation of crops. The form, or manner of this rotation, in a given case, is determined very much by the value of the soil, and partly by the local demand for particular products. But some rotation, some succession, some variation in the annual productions of the same land, is essential. No tenant could obtain a lease, or if he should, could pay his rent and maintain his family, who should wholly disregard this. White crops are not to follow one another.—White crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, &c. Our maize, or Indian corn, must be considered a white crop; although from the quantity of stalk and leaf which it produces, and which are such excellent food for cattle, it is less exhausting than some other white crops; or to speak more properly, it makes greater returns to the land. Green [illegible] potatoes, beans, vetches or tares, (while are usually eaten while growing, by cattle and sheep or cut for green food) and clover. Buck or beech wheat, and winter oats, thought to be a very useful product, are regarded also as green crops, when eaten on the land; and so indeed may any crop be considered, which is used in this way. But the turnip is the green crop of England. Its cultivation has wrought such changes, in fifty years, that it may be said to have revolutionized English Agriculture.

Before that time, when lands became exhausted by the repetition of grain crops, they were left, as it is termed, fallow; that is, were not cultivated at all, but abandoned to recruit themselves as they might. This occurred as often as every fourth year, so that one quarter of the arable land was always out of cultivation and yielded nothing. Turnips are now substituted in the place of these naked fallows; and now land in turnips is considered as fallow. What is the philosophy of this? The raising of crops, even of any, the most favorable crop, does not in itself enrich, but in some degree, exhausts the land. The exhaustion of the land, however, as experience and observation have fully demonstrated, takes place mainly when the seeds of a plant are allowed to perfect themselves. The turnip is a biennial plant. It does not perfect its seed before it is consumed. There is another circumstance in respect to the turnip plant, which deserves consideration.

Plants, it is well understood, derive a large portion of their nutriment from the air. The leaves of plants are their lungs. The leaves of turnips expose a wide surface to the atmesphere, and derive, therefore, much of their subsistence and nutriment from these sources. The broad leaves of the turnips likewise shade the ground, preserve its moisture, and prevent, in some measure, its exhaustion by the sun and air.

The turnips have a farther and ultimate use. Meat and clothing come from animals. The more animals are sustained upon a farm, the more meat and the more clothing. These things bear, of course, a proportion to the number of bullocks, sheep, swine, and poultry which are maintained. The great inquiry then is, what kind of crops will least exhaust the land in their cultivation, and furnish at the same time, support to the largest number of animals?

A very large amount of land in England is cultivated in turnips. Fields of turnips of three, four, and even five hundred acres are sometimes seen, though the common fields are much less; and it may be observed here, that in the richest and best cultivated parts of England, enclosures of ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty acres, seemed more common. Since the introduction of the turnip culture, bullocks and sheep have trebled in number. Turnips, for the reasons given, are not great exhausters of the soil; and they furnish abundant food for animals. Let us suppose, that one bushel of oats or barley may be raised at the same cost as ten bushels of turnips; and will go as far in support of stock. The great difference of the two crops is to be found in the farmer's barn yard. Here is the test of their comparative value. This is the secret of the great advantages, which follow from their cultivation. The value of manure in agriculture is well appreciated. M'Queen states the extraordinary fact, that the value of the animal manure annually applied to the crops in England, at current prices, surpasses in value the whole amount of its foreign commerce. There is no doubt that it greatly exceeds it. The turnip crop returns a vast amount of nutritive matter to the soil. The farmer, then, from his green crops, and by a regular system of rotation, finds green feed for his cattle and wheat for the market.

Among the lighter English soils, is that of the county of Norfolk; a county, however, which he had not the pleasure to visit. Its soil, he understood, is light, a little inclined to sand, or light loam.—Such soils are not unfavorable to oats.—Here is the place of the remarkable cultivation and distinguished improvements of that eminent cultivator, Mr. Coke, now Earl of Leicester. In these lands, he understood, a common rotation is turnips, barley, clover, wheat. These lands resemble much of the land in our county of Plymouth; and the sandy lands to be found in the vicinity of the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. The cultivation of green crops in New England deserves attention. There is no incapacity in our soil; and there are no circumstances unfavorable to their production. What would be the best kind of succulent vegetables to be cultivated, whether turnips, or carrots, he was not prepared to say. But no attempts within his knowledge had been made among us of a systematic agriculture; and until we enter upon some regular rotation of crops, and our husbandry becomes more systematic, no distinguished success can be looked for. As to our soil, as had been remarked, there is no inherent incapacity for the production of any of the common crops. We could raise wheat in Massachusetts. The average crop in England is twenty-six bushels to the acre. Evan has own farm, and it was comparatively a thin and poor soil, he had obtained this summer seventy-six bushels of wheat upon three acres of land. It is not, therefore, any want of capability in the soil; but the improvement and success of our husbandry must depend upon a succession of crops adapted to the circumstances of our soil, climate, and peculiar condition.

In England, a large portion of the turnip crop is consumed on the land where it grows. The sheep are fed out of doors all winter; and he saw many large flocks, thousands and millions of sheep, which were never housed. This was matter of surprise, especially considering the wetness of the climate; and these sheep were often exposed in fields where a dry spot could not be found for them to lie down upon. Sheep were often folded in England by wattled fences or hurdles temporarily erected in different parts of the field, and removed from place to place as the portions of the crop were consumed. In some cases they were folded and the turnips dug and carried to them. In such case they were always fed upon lands which were intended the next year to be, as far as practicable, brought under cultivation. He had seen many laborers in fields, employed in drawing the turnips, splitting them, and scattering them over the land, for the use of the sheep, which was considered better, often, than to leave the sheep to dig for themselves. These laborers would be so employed all winter, and if the ground should become frozen, the turnips are taken up with a bar. Together with the turnips, it is thought important that sheep should have a small quantity of other food. Chopped hay, sometimes a little oil cake, or oats, is usually given. This is called *through* food, as it is eaten in troughs, standing about in the field. In so moist a climate as that of England, some land is so wet, that, in the farmer's phrase, it will not *carry sheep*: that is, it is quite too wet for sheep to be out upon it. In such cases the turnip must be *carried*, that is, removed from the field, and fed out elsewhere. The last season was uncommonly wet, and for that reason, perhaps, he could not so well judge, but it appeared to him it would be an improvement in English husbandry to furnish for sheep, oftener than is done, not only a tolerably dry ground to lie on, but some sort of shelter against the cold rains of winter. The turnips, doubtless, are more completely consumed, when dug, split, and fed out. The Swedish turnip, he had little doubt, was best suited to cold climates. It was scarcely injured by being frozen in the ground in the winter, as it would thaw again, and be still good in spring. In Scotland, in the Lothians, where cultivation is equal to that in any part of England, it is more the practice than farther south, to house turnips, or draw them, and cover them from frost. He had been greatly pleased with Scotch farming, and as the climate and soil of Scotland more resembled the soil and climate of Massachusetts, than those of England did, he hoped the farmers of Massachusetts would acquaint themselves, as well as they could, with Scotch husbandry. He had had the pleasure of passing some time in Scotland, with persons engaged in these pursuits, and acknowleged himself much instructed by what he learned from them, and saw in their company. The great extent of the use of turnips, and other green crops, in Scotland, is evidence that such crops cannot be altogether unsuited to Massachusetts.

Mr. Webster proceeded to state, that one of the things which now attracted much attention among agriculturists in England, was the subject of tile draining. This most efficient and successful mode of draining is getting into very extensive use. Much of the soil of England, as he had already stated, rested on a clayey and retentive sub-soil. Excessive wetness is prejudicial and destructive to the crops. Marginal drains, or drains on the outside of the fields, do not produce the desired results. These tile drains have effected most important improvements. The tile itself is made of clay, baked like bricks; about one foot in length, four inches in width, three fourths of an inch in thickness, and stands from six to eight inches in height, being hemispherical, or like the half of a cylinder, with its sides elongated. It resembles the Dutch tiles sometimes seen on the roofs of the old houses in Albany and New York. A ditch is sunk eighteen or twenty inches in depth, and these drains are multiplied, over a field, sometimes at a distance of only seven yds apart. The ditch, or drain, being dug, these tiles are laid down, with the hollow side at bottom, on the smooth clay, or any other firm sub-soil, the sides placed near to each other, some little straw thrown over the joints to prevent the admission of dirt, and the whole covered up. This is not so expensive a mode of draining as might be supposed. The ditch, or drain, need only be narrow, and tiles are of much cheaper transportation than stone would be. But the result is so important, as well to justify the expense. It is estimated that this thorough draining adds often twenty per cent to the production of the wheat crop. A beautiful example came under his observation in Nottinghamshire, not long before he left England. A gentleman was showing him his grounds for next year's crop of wheat. On one side of the lane, where the land had been drained, the wheat was already up, and growing luxuriantly; on the other, where the land was subject to no other disadvantage, than that it had not been drained, it was still too wet to be sowed at all. It may be thought singular enough, but it was doubtless true, that on stiff clayey lands, thorough draining is as useful in dry, hot summers, as in cold and wet summers; for such land, if a wet winter or spring be suddenly followed by hot and dry weather, is apt to become hard and baked, so that the roots of plants cannot enter it. Thorough draining, by giving an opportunity to the water on the surface to be constantly escaping, corrects this evil. Draining can never be needed at so great an extent in Massachusetts, as in England and Scotland, from the different nature of the soil; but we have yet quantities of low meadow lands producing wild, [illegible] grasses, or producing nothing, which, there is little doubt, might be rendered most profitable hay fields, by being well drained. When we understood better the importance of concentrating labor, instead of scattering it; when we shall come to estimate, duly, the superior profit of 'a little farm well tilled,' over a great farm, half cultivated and half manured, overrun with weeds, scorched with exhausting weeds, we shall then fill our barns, and double the winter feed for our cattle and sheep by the product of these waste meadows.

There was in England, another mode of improvement, most important, instances of which he had seen, and one of which he regarded as the most beautiful agricultural improvement which had ever come within his observation. He meant irrigation, or the making of what is called water meadows. He had first seen them in Wiltshire, and was much struck with them, not having before understood, from reading or conversation, exactly what they were. But he had afterwards an opportunity of examining a most signal and successful example of this mode of improvement on the estates of the Duke of Portland, in the North of England, on the borders of Sherwood forest. Indeed, it was part of the old forest. Sherwood forest, at least in its present state, is not like the pine forests of Maine, the heavy, hard wood forests of the unredeemed lands of New Hampshire and Vermont, or the still heavier timbered lands of the West. It embraces a large extent of country, with various soils, some of them thin and light, with beautiful and venerable oaks, of unknown age, much open ground between them and underneath their wide-spread branches, and this covered with heather, lichens and fern. As a scene to the eye, and to the memory by its long existence, and its associations, it is beautiful and interesting. But in many parts, the soil is

far enough from being rich. Upon the borders of this forest, are the water meadows of which he was speaking. A little river ran through the forest in this part, at the bottom of a valley, with sides moderately sloping, and of considerable extent, between the river at the bottom and the common level of the surrounding country, above. This little river, before reaching the place, ran through a small town, and gathered, doubtless, some refuse matter in its course. From this river the water was taken, at the upper end of the valley, conducted along the edge, or bank, in a canal or carrier, and from this carrier, at proper times, suffered to flow out very gently, spreading over and irrigating the whole surface, trickling and shining when he saw it, (and it was then November,) among the light green of the new-springing grass, and collected below in another canal, from which it was again let out, to flow in like manner over land lying still further down towards the bottom of the valley. Ten years ago, this land, for production, was worth little or nothing. He was told that some of it had been let for no more than a shilling an acre. It has not been manured, and yet is now most extensively productive. It is not flooded; the water does not stand upon it; it flows gently over it, and is applied several times in a year, to each part, say in March, May, July and October. In November, when he saw it, the farmers were taking off the third crop of hay cut this season, and that crop was certainly not less than two tons to the acre. This last crop was mostly used as green food for cattle.—When he spoke of the quantity of tons, he meant dried hay. After this crop was off, sheep were to be put on it, to have lambs at Christmas, so as to come into market in March, a time of year when they command a high price. Upon taking off the sheep in March, the land would be watered, the process of watering lasting two or three days, or perhaps eight or ten days, according to circumstances, and repeated after the taking off of each successive crop. Although this water has no doubt considerable sediment in it, yet the general fact shows how important water is to the growth of plants, and how far even it may supply the place of other sources of sustenance. Now, we in Massachusetts, have a more uneven surface, more vallies with sloping sides, by many times more streams, and such a climate that our farms suffer much oftener from drought than farms of England. May we not learn something useful, therefore, from the examples of irrigation in that country.

[To be concluded in our next.]

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1840.

On our first page: *Correspondence, &c.—On Trimming Trees.—Plum Trees.—Mr. Webster's remarks, at the State House, continued.*

On our fourth page: *Wrentham.—Congressional.—Foreign Intelligence.—The Elopement.—Texas.—Battle with wild Elephants.—An Opium Eater.—Shoemakers.—Amputations.—Beauties of Nature.—All may become Rich.—Shooting Stars, &c.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Every Subscriber that will remit to me, pay up for the last year's subscription of the Cultivator, by the first of June, shall have it at the same rate as though he had paid in advance.

I shall then send out a Collector, and nothing less than $2 50 will be received for the last year's subscription.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

LOG CABINS.

We have heard much of late, from the political papers, of the log cabins in the United States, and from some accounts, it would seem those are to be the fashionable dwellings of both rich and poor.

We have not yet seen one large enough for a small family, and cannot say whether we should like one: but as we are fond of laughing when we have leisure—knowing it helps digestion—we stepped into a reading room the other day, to see a sample of a modern log-cabin. It was one foot square, and one foot high, made of logs one inch in diameter, which were interlocked at the corners. The door was a piece of a rough shingle, and a string hung out, through a hole in it, half way down.

We liked the looks of this string better than any part of the cabin, and hope our fashionables will take the hint, and follow the mode. It is rather annoying to stand half an hour, in a rainy day, at a gentleman's door, and wait for him *to put the string out*, or to unlock.

Near the door, on a stool, stood a little keg about one inch in diameter, part full of cider—hard cider they called it—and there the little tap stuck out inviting every one to help himself; but we could not see any gourd-shell or clam-shell there to drink from, and came away without tasting the cider.

If this cider is as hard as we have tasted, we should not relish it clear. Would it not be well to mix a *little* molasses with it to make it set better on the stomach.

We have been told that this hard cider is now used to catch flies, and we know that many may be caught with it clear; but it is a fact that you may catch twice as many when you sweeten it a little.

THE WEATHER. The New Hampshire Gazette says the thermometer stood at 92° at M. on Monday, in Portsmouth. It was not over 91° in Boston.

By the last accounts from New Orleans Gen. Gaines's case is said not to be yet decided. An incidental question only was disposed of.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The most important item of news from Europe, relates to our Northeastern boundary. Public attention in England has been excited, and the ministry is teased to tell why this matter should lie so long unsettled. The English people want no war with us, and are insisting, on the use of means to effect a settlement.

The British Queen has probably brought out despatches to our Government in answer to propositions sent over this spring, and we hope soon to hear of the adoption of more definite measures for a settlement than those with which we have been amused for some years past.

The cotton market is better than by last advices, and money is said to be so plenty, it can be hired at the old rates.

The Thames tunnel is still in progress, and will yet be finished.

Albert has fallen from his horse, but has recovered so far as to be able to receive his quarter's salary.

It is said Victoria has no idea of letting her crown pass to any collateral kindred, and has taken measures to prevent it.

The Duke de Nemours—the elder son King Philippe—has married Victoria of Saxe Coburg.

The French begin to say they shall be blest with a republic, when Philippe's time is out, if not before.

The Chambers are making provison, that no member shall hereafter be appointed to any office until one year has elapsed after the term of his election.

CONGRESS. On Tuesday, Mr. Strange, of the Senate, followed Mr. Webster, and presented his objections to the Bankrupt bill. He wishes it to embrace Corporations as well as individuals.

In the House, Mr. Atherton moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the appropriation bill, but the competent number did not vote for it. When it was last up Dr. Duncan made a long address on the subject, and contrived to introduce a great deal of poetry for so prosing a subject.

Mr. Cushing brought up the former bill to carry into effect the treaty with Mexico. He stated that our just claims had been allowed by that government, and would be paid in Mexican stock. In answer to an inquiry as to the value of Mexican stock, and whether it would be as low as thirty per cent. under par, Mr. C. said that certain revenues of that government would be pledged to the payment of these claims, and that they would be on a better footing than other debts due from that government. The bill passed the House.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAILS. We have accounts from Washington of proceedings up to Tuesday night. Mr. Sargeant in the House, advocated the bill extending the lenity of the government to its debtors to a longer period. The bill passed.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Gentry have been discussing the bill on securing freedom of elections.

In another part of our paper we mentioned that Mr. Adams had fallen in the House, and broken a shoulder bone. On Tuesday morning, to the astonishment of all, he appeared in the house, and answered at roll-call. His shoulder was dislocated;—it happened in consequence of a mat at the door, which was not well put down. Mr. A. made light of the matter—he admitted that he had been completely *floored*, but insisted that this was the first time he was ever floored in that house.

☞ It has been stated in some Boston paper, that Mr. *Blake*, the former President of the Wrentham Bank, was found, having been taken up from a bag of cotton of the Lexington, and in a state of insensibility, carried to Europe. The New York Courier and Inquirer states that there is no foundation for the report.

ELLIOTT'S TRIAL. Some of the papers are filled with the particulars of Commodore Elliott's trial from day to day. We shall give *the* result when it is over. It is proved that he ordered twenty four lashes on a delinquent, when the rules allowed him to inflict but twelve. Probably he made a mistake, as schoolmasters often do.

POLYPHONISM. Mr. Love continues to attract large audiences to hear his many-tongues, and see his *many-shapes* at Concert Hall.

He has great power over his voice, and it is said that none excel him in ventriloquial utterance. We can hardly conceive how he can make sounds appear to come from so great a distance from him. His performances are worth seeing.

☞ The Post says that at a late political meeting in Charlestown, none but Harrison men were allowed to drink of the hard cider, though the barrel had two taps—one at each end!

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thursday, May 14. *In the Senate.* Mr Davis presented a petition from citizens of Boston, praying the erection of one of Morse's fog bells, at "the entrance into Boston harbor, at or in the vicinity of the Graves." Petitions were also presented from New York and Philadelphia, against certain provisions of the revenue bill, which has passed the House, and is now before the Senate Committee of Finance. Messrs. Henderson of Mississippi, Wall and Crittenden, debated the bankrupt bill until the adjournment.

The House was occupied the whole day in discussing the question of privilege.

The report of the select committee in relation to the disturbance by one of the members from North Carolina, and another from Louisiana, was called up by Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, as chairman of the Committee. Mr. Underwood brought in a string of extraordinary resolutions in relation to the good conduct of members, and all persons in any way connected with either branch of Congress. A great many members participated in the debate, and numerous attempts to amend and postpone the report were made, when it was finally "recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to report what action should be had in the case; and also what measures should be adopted to prevent like occurrences in future, and to protect the members of the House from insult and violence."

Friday, May 15. *In the House.* The question of the public printing was discussed, and the resolutions of the majority of the Committee, prescribing the mode by which such printing shall hereafter be executed, were adopted.

Mr. Jones of Virginia, moved for the suspension of the rules, to enable him to submit a motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the Sub-Treasury Bill. It was decided, yeas 117, nays 83. There not being two-thirds, the rules were not suspended.

Saturday, May 16. The Senate was not in session.

In the House. No business of importance was transacted. An attempt was made to reconsider the vote of Friday, adopting the resolution which reduced the price of public printing fifteen per cent.—The object of the motion was to reduce it still further to twenty per cent. But the motion to reconsider was lost.

It was ordered that, hereafter, the House shall take a recess from half past 2 to 4 o'clock.

Monday, May 18. *The Senate* was engaged in the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill. Mr. Webster spoke about two hours in its support.

In regard to the voluntary bill, he argued strongly in its support. The picture he drew of the condition of debtors in this country, was most sickening. There was not one present, perhaps, who would not have been ready to take up arms, at once under his lead, against the tyranny and oppression which he described as existing, provided there were any way to reach it. But he showed that [illegible] advocated the continuance of this state of things. In the universal outcry for the Bankrupt Act, there was not one dissentient voice.—There had not been one remonstrance against it from any body. The difficulty was, that the States *could* not, and the General Government *would* not, pass a uniform law on the subject; and between the inability of one, and the neglect of the other, the people were crushed and debased, under an abject slavery, to a cruel and barbarous law—a slavery more cruel and revolting than any other, because it neither feeds nor clothes, but only *binds* its victim. Mr. W. contended, that personal liberty was nowhere on the face of the earth less respected than here, in this Republic. Political liberty we all enjoyed, thanks to our excellent institutions; but what was this to those who were deprived, by our unjust laws, of personal liberty?

The number of persons subject to imprisonment for debt here, was greater than in all the world beside. In England, imprisonment for debt, without imputation of fraud, had been abolished; arrest of debt was no longer known to the laws of that realm. He believed that the time was not distant when the laws relating to debtor and creditor, now existing in this country, would be looked to with astonishment. Here Mr. Webster made a beautiful apostrophe to Col. Johnson. It is now twenty years, said he, since you, Mr. President, prompted by a native sagacity and kindness of heart, and anticipating results which the wisdom of the age has been slow to arrive at, first introduced the law for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Mr. W. proceeded in an eloquent manner to indicate the effects of that movement of Col. Johnson—to thank him for it, and assure him that he had the thanks of thousands of grateful hearts—and moreover to tell him that the country looked to him for his advice and aid in carrying through the measure.

In the House, Mr. Atherton moved to suspend the rules, in order to take up the Sub-Treasury bill, in committee of the whole. The motion was lost, 105 to 77, not the requisite two-thirds. Mr. A. then moved that the House go into committee on the bill to-morrow, and every day at 12 o'clock, till it be disposed of, which was also lost.

The New London Gazette says, that 1000 barrels of oil were discharged from the ship Columbia, at that port last week, and a tender that arrived had 300 more on board.

The Picayune states that a witness in court being asked whether a man on trial was drunk or not, replied that "he never would say a man was drunk for certain, except he saw him try to light his pipe in the river."

Snow fell at Monticello, N. Y., on the 9th inst. to the depth of four or five inches. On the morning of the next day, sleighing was good, considering the season.

ACCIDENTS, &C.

GREAT RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Advices reached Cincinnati on the 11th inst. that nearly the whole flat country, from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, is under water! The New Orleans Picayune of May 9th, contains the following, by which it appears that the inundation is already very extensive, and the river is still rising, and fears are entertained that the city will be overflown:

'By verbal accounts received yesterday, we learn that the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, Missouri—in fact all the tributaries of the Mississippi are rapidly on the rise and experienced men say that a general overflow is almost inevitable. At Lake Providence many of the plantations are now overflowed, and the river is breaking through at other places. Should our city overflow, and from different statements and opinions of those acquainted, we think there certainly is great danger, it will be of incalculable injury. On falling, it leaves a thick sediment, which, independent of the injury merchandize would sustain, would be removed with difficulty and at an enormous expense. Let us hope that the river may stay where it is. Much as we hate low water, we prefer it to an overflow.'

THE TORNADO AT NATCHEZ. From an extra, issued from the shattered office of the Free Trader, and from the N. O. Picayune of Sunday week, we gather some further particulars of the results of the appalling visitation from the sky suffered at Natchez on the 6th inst. From an estimate made by two of the best informed citizens, the pecuniary loss is supposed to be about $1,260,000, (It has since been stated that the loss will exceed three times this amount.) From the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel, Mr. Alexander, the landlord, his lady, and bar-keeper, were dug out alive, as also Timothy Flint, the historian and geographer, and his son from Natchitoches, La., besides Dr. Taliafero and many others. Mrs. Alexander is considered dangerously injured; two of her children were killed in her arms. As many as nine dead bodies have been dug from the Steamboat Hotel. The number of burials which took place on the 8th instant, was about fifty, and many are still in a dangerous and dying condition.

The greatest loss of life was among the flat-boats, which were swamped and destroyed before the unfortunate men could escape to the shore. The steamboat St. Lawrence went down. It is said she was lifted many feet out of the water, and instantly dashed to the bottom of the river with every soul on board. The enormous body of water rolling in the Mississippi and swelling to the very topmost limit of its banks, was dashed into foaming billows, and flat-boats were torn to pieces, and their scattered planks flew about in the wind like feathers. The lady of Mr. Halliday, one of the proprietors of the Free Trader, was saved by a miracle, with her young child in her arms. Every church and every public building shared in the ruin. Steeples were dashed to the earth and houses all over the town were unroofed.

NATCHEZ. The loss of lives by the tornado at Natchez on the 7th inst, is estimated in some of the New Orleans papers at between 200 and 300. Among the persons killed was a young man by the name of Blanc, of Jefferson College, in St. James' Parish, Louisiana. He was on board the steamboat Prairie, which had her cabin blown off, and lost most of her crew.

A numerous meeting was held at New Orleans on the 9th, to aid the sufferers by the late awful calamity at Natchez. Will not our Northern cities also move in this matter? Boston, for instance, is not usually behind hand in matters of charity and mercy.

MOST PAINFUL ACCIDENT. On Saturday evening the lady of our respected fellow citizen, Chief Justice Taney, met with an accident of a most painful and serious character. Mr. Andrews has for some days had standing upon his counter, a beautiful flower. Mrs. Taney, in company with her daughter, was on Saturday evening admiring the beauties of the flower, and in order to get a nearer view, she stepped around the counter. Unfortunately, but a few moments before, a trap door had been opened behind the counter, and through this she was precipitated into the cellar beneath, fracturing one of her legs above the knee, and seriously injuring her back. We were pleased to learn, yesterday, that the injuries, though very painful, had not assumed a dangerous character. [Baltimore Sun.

Railroad Accident. As the cars were passing over the Stonington road, last Tuesday evening, a man by the name of Spaulding, putting his head out of the car, came in contact with one of the bridges in Kingston, and was instantly killed. [Harnden's Express.

About a third of the bridge over the Connecticut river, at Sumner's Ferry, was carried away last week. The river was high, and the flowing timber from above bore against the structure with tremendous force. Loss about $3,000.

SPURIOUS COIN. We learn that a remittance was lately made to a mercantile house in this city, from Arkansas, which embraced a small amount in coin, consisting of doubloons and half eagles, the whole of which upon examination proved to be counterfeit. As the remitting party had beyond doubt been imposed upon by some sharper, there is reason to apprehend that an emission of base coin, and probably a large one, has been made in the West. [Baltimore American.

Property is so low in Mississippi that the sheriffs can hardly get a bid upon it at all, and are obliged to adjourn their sales.

The President and two Directors of the Brandon (Miss.) Bank have eloped for Texas, carrying with them three hundred negroes.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. Late and very interesting letters from Mr. Stephens have been received, one or more of which we hope to obtain for the gratification of our readers. At the time of writing Mr. Stephens and his companion Mr. Catherwood were at Guatemala having returned from Nicaragua, and were just on the eve of setting out for Palenque. He describes the political condition of the country as horrible beyond expression. There is nothing like a government, and not the shadow of protection for life or property except what can be afforded by the strong arm. The factions are so nearly balanced in power that scarcely a week passes without a local revolution; and at each temporary triumph there is a dreadful scene of murder and pillage. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

DREAMS. Mr. Macnish, in his recent work of the philosophy of sleep, relates the case of a woman in the West Highlands of Scotland, who become deranged in consequence of a terrific dream. He states, that in her derangement she escaped to the mountains, and lived and herded with the wild deer for seven years. She became so swift of foot, that the shepherds of those regions, and others by whom she was occasionally seen, could never arrest her. At the end of her seven years' wandering, a severe storm drove the herds of deer and the woman with them into the the valleys, where she was surrounded and caught. She was conveyed to her husband, by whom she was kindly received, and in the course of three months regained her reason.

The North West passage found! The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of yesterday says that Messrs. Simpson and Dean, of the Hudson's Bay Company, after two previous attempts (in 1837 and 1838,) which were but partially successful, have at last succeeded in effecting a complete solution of the problem relating to a North West Passage to the Pacific Ocean. They have ascertained that such a passage exists, and that Boothia is an island. This great island is separated from the Mainland by a strait from 3 to 10 miles wide, running from S. E. to N. W. and connecting the Gulph of Boothia with the Northern Ocean.

POLICE COURT. *Aaron Dana* said he was not *exactly* guilty of being a common drunkard, but thought he might have been sometimes a little on the biz. His bruised and bloated face, his blood-shot eyes, and trembling form, told quite a different story. Aaron requested a witness on the stand to tell all he knew about him. The witness complied with his request, and the evidence of his friend decided the poor fellow's fate. The Court gave him a ticket for a ride in the black Omnibus, free quarters for two months in the House of Correction, and a dose of wormwood if necessary [Times.

BROCK'S MONUMENT. A public meeting took place at Montreal to take into consideration the wanton destruction of the monument erected to the memory of General Sir Isaac Brock, at Kingston, and a Committee was appointed to make the necessary repairs. In the remarks made by Mr. Wier, he said it was pleasing to hear of the cordial and almost unanimous feeling of detestation which had been manifested by their American neighbors against the infamous perpetrators of the outrage. We have no doubt that a liberal subscription to repair the monument could be got up here if required.

NATIONAL GRATITUDE.—We copy the following paragraph from the New York Star.—

"It gives us pleasure, to notice that orders have been received from the proper department at Washington, to haul up, thoroughly repair and arm, with increased force, the vessel of war now in port, under the command of Sed Hamed Ben Hamen, at the expense of our Government. A very proper mark of respect to a power to which recent interesting circumstances have placed our Government under such peculiar obligations."

The body of a Mrs Saunders was found suspended in one of the rooms of her house, on the 21st ult. at Marion (Ala.)—At first it was thought she had committed suicide, but subsequent circumstances occasioned a suspicion that the act had been committed by two female slaves, in revenge for a punishment that had been inflicted upon one of them. They have both been imprisoned for trial.

It is stated in the Mississippian that the Directors of the Mississippi Union Bank, have passed a resolution, requesting a meeting of the stockholders, at Jackson, on the 25th of May for the purpose of "cancelling the state bonds, and surrendering up the charter."

The following is the copy—word for word, letter for letter—of a bill sent, by a *Great Western Steamer*, to one of his customers:

Mr - — to doctur — deTTur to a steeming
yewer wif . . . 50 sense
givin Huldy a Doas of No 1 25 sense

We would rather be killed by an educated physician than cured by such an illiterate ass. [Boston Transcript.

We cannot agree with our neighbor—this matter of being killed by "an educated physician," is not what it is cracked up to be. [Post.

That wants demonstration Mr. Post.—Will you lend a hand?

A Rattle Snake measuring about five feet in length, and having nine rattles, was recently killed in the vicinity of the Blue Hills, in Milton, by the driver of the North Bridgwater stage.

The tooth of a Mastodon, six and a half pounds in weight, was recently found on the Osage River, (Mo) in nearly a perfect state of preservation. A number of other bones were also found.

TROUBLE. An Editor at the We... ly apologized to his subscribers for only ona side of his paper, on the g... that he had lost his scissors!

We imagine he soliloquized thus

To write—or not to write—that is the questio
Whether 'tis better to take up the pen—
After a sleepy dinner of baked beans—
To nib it—scratch your pate, and feel for bra
In vain—till past the hour to publish:
Or seize the Scissors manfully,
And clip—and clip—and clip
The better thoughts of others;
Or, garble, like a heated politician, and misqu
Or put a poor, mean caption, or a note
To sentences not understood, or half digested
Or, better still,—steal the ideas of genius—
Clothe them in poorer language—
Deface the image, lest it be recognized,
And call the whole "Original!"
We pause for counsel—
Tom! hand the scissors.

WOOD LIBERATED. Wood, of ... delphia, who in a fit of phrenzy, ... his only daughter, and was acquit... the ground of insanity, has been ... liberty under bonds for future good ... vior.

FIRES.

At Philadelphia. A fire broke ... Sunday morning in one of three fram... ements on the upper side of Green... wharf, used as bark inspection war... es. The Houses belonged to Mr. H. Wadder in Arch street, and the... no insurance on them; they containe... of bark, and each hhd was valued at thirty dollars. All three tenemen... gether with about five hundred ... bark, were entirely consumed, a... adjoining lumber yard of Shroves W... and the wood wharf of Mr. John ... suffered severely.

At Calais, Me. On Sunday nig... two barns belonging to the widow ... and on the following Tuesday, two ... belonging to Mr. James Dyer, were con... sumed—together with two yoke of ... four cows, one horse, several other ... eight tons of hay, and much other ... ty. There is no doubt that both w... work of an incendiary. Is there ... worse than hanging for such unm... scoundrels?

At Baltimore. The flouring mill ... Nathan Tyson, about three miles fr... city on the Falls road, was com... destroyed by fire on Sunday mor... The fire communicated from one ... kilns.

Six buildings, including the ... hotel, were destroyed by fire at ... Rock, Ark., on the 26th ult. The ... ings were chiefly coffee houses a... ceries.

A house was entirely consumed ... in Charleston, S. C., on the 15th ... Insurance $1600—loss supposed ...

MORE PUBLIC FRAUDS. The ... Advertiser of the 9th inst., states ... authority of a gentleman just a... that place from Seneca county, ... that the Farmers' Bank at Lodi o... lus, an institution organized u... general Banking Law, has issu... notes and certificates of deposite ... amount of nearly *one million of* ... which have been put in circulation ... at the South, and shipped to New ... and Europe. Large quantities of ... also been passed in Indiana and ... for the purchase of grain, pork, ... horses, &c. Some 60,000 have als... used in Ohio.

Death Occasioned by Exhalation ... Corpses. A medical journal con... notice of a case in which four bodi... been placed in a tomb in a cemeter... which it was discovered that wat... penetrated. Two sextons underto... remove the water and the dead bo... From the commencement they were ... by the fetid odor which exhaled fr... water, but continued to work. Th... already removed a large quantity ... ter and two coffins, when, in atte... to seize the third, their feet slippe... the remainder of the fluid was ... agitated by their fall. One of th... immediately fell lifeless. His co... made several attempts to raise him, ... the third effort also fell, deprived ... sciousness, upon the body of his ... laborer. Assistance soon arrive... the men were withdrawn from the ... The first was dead. The second ... ered; but for a month afterwards ... fered from considerable difficulty of ... ing and weakness of the legs.

Surrender of Newcombe. Co... Newcombe, who recently absconde... the Manhattan Bank, N. Y., and a... whom an indictment for embezzl... was found by the Grand Jury at ... March term, has followed the exa... Dabney, and given himself up to the ... isters of Justice.

William M. Price arrested. W... M. Price, late U. S. District At... who has recently returned to this c... from France, was arrested in New ... on Tuesday, at the suit of the ... States, by the district marshal. ... some hours detention he was libera... bail to the amount of $82,000.

Dr. Norman—who was confined ... at Natchitoches for murder—has m... escape The brother of his victim h... fered $2000 reward for his apprehe...

The Philadelphia North American ... that Mr. Calhoun is expected in th... to address an administration meet... the course of the present week.

There was a severe hail storm at ... etteville, N. C., on the 9th inst. ... stones fell, which measured from 8 ... inches in circumference.

"What time is it, Tom?"
"Just time to pay that little accou... owe me."
"Oh, indeed! well, I didn't think ... half so late!"

A convict in the Georgia State prison, the name of John McCray, bled himself to death a few days since, being "tired of life." He had made his escape, but was retaken and whipped; and was to have been punished again the next morning. The way of the transgressors is hard.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE. The Engineers will commence operations on the route forthwith. the Directors of the Western railroad having ratified the bargain made by the committee, at their late visit to Albany. [Troy Budget.

RECEIPTS FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

Robert Edson,	$2 00	Preston Bassett,	$1 00
Willis Gay,	1 00	Daniel Nurse,	2 00
Crane,	1 00	John Mansfield,	2 00
Lindicott,	2 00	Cephas Nelson,	2 00
F Temple,	1 00	Benj. Smith,	1 00
Ball,	1 00	Wm S Bassett,	1 00
Linsey,	1 00	Moses Ormsby,	1 00
Bunstock,	1 00	John T Jordan,	1 00
Howell,	1 00	Abel Hewins,	1 00
Lewis Harding,	1 00	Chas. Smith,	2 00
Chapman,	1 00	John Wilson,	2 67
Bancroft,	1 75	Sam'l Chandler,	1 00
Alden,	1 00	Isaac Fiske,	2 00
Talbot,	2 00	J Caldwell,	1 00
Daniels,	2 00	Howard Gates,	1 00
Dodd,	1 00	T D Pratt,	2 00
Sheridan,	1 00	Simeon Gibson,	1 00
Gilmore,	1 00	J C Knight,	2 00
Parker,	1 00	Hon P Tolman,	2 00
Bruce,	2 00	Hon W Phillips,	2 00
J Loring,	2 00	J M Jones,	4 00
Hemenway,	2 50		

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
BY STEPHEN BROWN.

Shares Bost. & Worcester R. Road, 10 per ct adv.
" Eastern Railroad, 93½ per share.
" Western Railroad, a 80½ per share.
" Taunton Branch Railroad, 2 per cent adv.
" South Bank, 77 a 77½ per share.
" Merchants' Bank, 98½ per share.
" New England Bank, 1¼ per cent. adv.
" Shawmut Bank, 83½ per share.
" East Boston Company, $15 a 15½ per share.
" Suffolk Insurance Co. $22½ a $25 for 25.
" Tremont Insurance Company, 93½ per share.
" Massillon Rolling Mills Co.., $5 a 9½ per sh.
" Boston Aqueduct Co. $625 per share.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. Franklin N. Bichell to Miss Ann F. Brown.
In Rev. Mr. Gray, Mr. Samuel H. Brown to Miss Elizabeth Ann Ladd, both of this city.
In Salem, Mr. Joshua S. Leach to Miss Hannah Kendall.
In Brookline, by Rev. Mr. Shallor, Mr. Gilbert Allen, of Augusta, Me., to Miss Susannah G. Cory.
In Watertown, Mr. Samuel S. Learnard to Miss Frances Maria Stratton.
In Barre, May 19, by Rev. James Thompson, Mr. Calvin Cheney, Jr. of Oakham, to Miss Sarah R. Willard.
In Spencer, May 12, by Rev. S. B. Swain, C. M. Hyatt, Esq. to Mrs. Julia A Lazell, daughter of Hon. Jonas Draper.
In East Douglass, May 12, in Church, by Rev. Mr. Hardman, Mr Jeremiah Batcheller to Miss Mary Hill.
In Lunenburg, May 7, by Rev. J. S. Ellis, Mr. Henry A. Felton, of Berlin, to Miss Charlotte Phelps.
In Stow, Mr. George M. Hagans, of Brandonville, Va., to Miss Martha M., daughter of Rev. A Randall.
In Framingham, Mr. Philip D. Edmonds of Lowell, to Miss Susan Hurriet Willis. Mr. Thomas S. Edmonds of Lowell to Miss Harriet Susan Willis. The bridegrooms were twin brothers and the brides twin sisters.
In Charlestown, Mr Oliver Brown to Miss Eliza, eldest daughter of Peter Sandin, Esq. of Warwick.

DEATHS.

In Watertown, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Edwin Stone, 35.
In Worcester, 15th inst., Mr. Samuel Thing, 65.
In North Brookfield, May 6, Lydia, only daughter of Ira Waite, 2½ years.
In Southborough, April 35, Mr. Lowell Brigham, a valuable and useful citizen, much lamented. May widow Lavina Newton, 74.
In Enfield, May 11, Mrs. Lucretia G., widow of the late Samuel F. Dickinson, Esq. of Amherst.
In Marlborough, N. H., Aaron Parker, formerly of Boston, 43.
In Seekonk, R. I. April 18, Mrs. Esther, relict of the late Jos. Armington, 95.
In Salem, Mr. William M. Townsend, aged 34.—Mrs. Elizabeth Symonds, aged 21.
In Marblehead, Mrs. Mary Bailey, aged 79.
In Hamilton, Rev. Paul Jewett, aged 60.
In Thomaston, Maj. Otis Robbins, aged 82, a revolutionary hero.
In Fitchburg, Mr. Abel Gardner, 77, a revolutionary soldier.
In Hardwick, Mr. Samuel Spooner, aged 77, a revolutionary pensioner.
Whole number of deaths in Boston for the week ending May 16—20. Males, 15. Females, 13. Still-born 1. Of consumption, 2—lung fever, 3—casualty, 1—dropsy, 1—infantile, 4—brain fever, 1—smallpox, 2—apoplexy, 1—inflammation of the bowels, 2—drowned, 1—hooping cough, 3—inflammation of the liver, 1—inflammation of the lungs, 1—apoplexy, 1—childbed, 1—decline, 1—debility, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Flour—There was an increased retail demand at the close, and about one half the supplies of Genesee afloat, sold at $5 12½ for best common brands, and $5 a $5 for inferior. Dealers are not inclined to operate, to any great extent, over $5 for approved brands, for all purchase pretty freely at that price. The shortness in Ohio and southern consist of nearly 10 bbls of the former, at $5 a 5 12½, and unsound, at 5 a 4 87½, cash, at 60 days; Baltimore City Mills Howard street 5 12½, and Richmond, approved brands, the same; Philadelphia common 4 87 a 4 94, good $5 per bbl, cash; other descriptions of Ohio, 5 12, cash, at 5 25, on 4 mos cr. The sales export have been extremely limited. A lot of 400 bbls Philadelphia was taken on time at 5 12½ per bbl.

Grain—There is no favorable change in the market; prices, notwithstanding the supplies have not been larger than expectation, have been gradually declining throughout the week, particularly for white Corn, sales which have been made at 50c, and yellow flat 54c per bushel; Northern Oats 40c; Southern, good, 32c; inferior, 27 a 28c; Eastern do, 28c per bushel; Southern rye 58c, and Northern 60c, do do A sale by auction of 200 bushels white Beans, $1 95 a 2 05 per bushel, cash.

Fish—No sales of consequence except for retailing. Prices are again somewhat lower. Several fares of freights afloat remain unsold, and for Bay, a few lots have been taken at 1 75 a $2 per quintal. Nothing doing in fat Mackerel. Sales No 3 at 4 75, and dull at that price.

Lime—There have been several arrivals, and sales of two or three cargoes at 80 to 85 per cask, for best Rockland, and Camden, 70 to 80.

Rice—The sales of this article have been considerable, both for shipping and to the trade; about 600 tierces taken in lots at 3¾ a 3⅞ per lb.

Ashes—The receipts of the week have rather exceeded expectation, and the demand being quite limited, sales have been made at some reduction from last week's prices. Pearls 4¾ a 5c and Pots 4¾ a 4⅞c per lb.

HAY MARKET.

Hay—The demand has been quite limited this week, one or two cargoes have been sold at former quotations.

Eastern Screwed, per ton....	10 50	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	.. ..	a	.. ..
Good Country, per hundred,..	.. 85	a	.. 90
Clover,....	.. ..	a	.. ..
Straw....	.. 40	a	.. 50

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb..	.. 29	a	.. 30
do country do....	.. 25	a	.. 27
Baltimore city tannage....	.. 26	a	.. 28
do dry hide....	.. 22	a	.. 24
New York red, light.....	.. 20	a	.. 21
do do, middling.....	.. 20	a	.. 21
do do, overweight....	.. 19	a	.. 20
Boston do, slaughter.....	.. 21	a	.. 22
do dry hide.....	.. 18	a	.. 20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough,	.. ..	a	.. 24

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, Chenangoes, per bush	.. 50	a	.. 60
" Eastports,....	.. ..	a	1 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel...	2 00	a	2 50
Turnips, per bushel.....	.. 37½	a	.. 50
Carrots, per bushel.....	.. 50	a	.. 62½
Beets, per bushel.....	.. 50	a	.. 62½
Parsnips, per bushel.....	.. 75	a	1 00
Horseradish, per lb.....	.. 10	a	.. 12
Radishes, per bunch.....	.. 4	a	.. 6
Cabages, dozen.....	.. 75	a	1 00
Cauliflowers, each.....	.. 12½	a	.. 25
Brocoli, each,.....	.. 20	a	.. 25
Lettuce, per head.....	.. 4	a	.. 6
Parsley, per peck.....	.. 50	a	.. ..
Marrow Squashes, per cwt....	5 00	a	6 00
Crookneck do, per cwt.....	4 00	a	6 00
Spinach, per half peck,.....	.. 6	a	.. 8
Dandelions, " "	.. 6	a	.. 8
Onions, per bushel.....	.. 50	a	.. 75
Cucumbers, each	.. 20	a	.. 25
Rhubarb, per lb.....	.. 3	a	.. 4
Asparagus, per bunch.....	.. 6	a	.. 8

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel.....	2 00	a	2 50
Strawberries, Southern, box,...	.. 75	a	1 00
Cranberries, per bushel.....	3 50	a	4 00
Grapes, Malaga, per lb.....	.. 20	a	.. 25
Pears, Southern, per bushel....	.. ..	a	3 00
Baking Pears, per bushel,....	.. ..	a	2 50
Lemons, per dozen.....	.. 17	a	.. 20
Oranges, do do.....	.. 25	a	.. 50
Dried Apples, do do.....	.. 7	a	.. 8
Walnuts, per bushel.....	1 75	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions—The market has been very quiet through the week, and without producing any change. The return of Beef inspected in this State, exhibits a falling off in quantity, compared with last year, of about 7000 bbls.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb.....	.. 20	a	.. 25
" firkin.....	.. 16	a	.. 18
Cheese, new milk, per lb.....	.. 8	a	.. 11
" four meal,.....	.. 4	a	.. 6
Eggs, per dozen.....	.. ..	a	.. 12½
Beef, per lb.....	.. 7	a	.. 14
Do Corned,.....	.. 8	a	.. 10
Do Smoked,.....	.. ..	a	.. 12½
Beef Tallow, per lb.....	.. 9½	a	.. 10
Pork, whole hogs,.....	.. 6¼	a	.. 7
Pigs, roasting, per lb.....	.. ..	a	.. 17
Pork, Fresh.....	.. 10	a	.. 11
" Salted.....	.. ..	a	.. 10
Hams, Boston, per lb.....	.. 11	a	.. 12½
Do. Western, do do.....	.. 10	a	.. 11
Lard, best, per lb.....	.. 9½	a	.. 10
Do Western, per keg.....	.. 9	a	.. 10
Tripe, per lb.....	.. ..	a	.. 10
Pigs Feet, per lb.....	.. ..	a	.. 8
Veal,.....	.. 5	a	.. 8
Whole Calves,.....	.. 4	a	.. 6
Chickens, per pair.....	.. 75	a	1 00
Turkeys, per lb.....	.. 17	a	.. 20
Pigeons, per dozen.....	1 75	a	2 00
Mutton, per lb.....	.. 10	a	.. 17
Lamb, per quarter.....	1 50	a	2 00

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	.. ..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	.. ..
Hemp Seed, per bushel,.....	1 25	a	1 50
Canary Seed, do do,.....	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush,.....	1 25	a	1 50
" " American, do do,	.. ..	a	.. ..
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	.. 12	a	.. 13
" Southern, do do.....	.. ..	a	.. ..
" Foreign, do do.....	.. ..	a	.. 12
" White Dutch, per lb,..	.. 28	a	.. 30
" Lucerne, or French,....	.. 33	a	.. ..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush.	2 75	a	3 00
Red Top, bushel.....	.. 65	a	.. 70
" " Southern, do.....	.. ..	a	.. ..
Orchard Grass, do.....	.. 2 50	a	.. ..
Mille t, do.....	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do.....	1 25	a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron,....	8 00	a	9 00
Cannel, do do,.....	11 00	a	11 50
Orrel, do do,.....	.. ..	a	.. ..
Picton, do do,.....	7 50	a	.. ..
Nova Scotia, do do,.....	8 00	a	.. ..
Sidney, do do.....	7 50	a	.. ..
Anthracite, per 2240 lbs.....	7 00	a	.. ..

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs.....	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do,.....	8 00	a	8 50
Peach Mountain, do do,.....	8 00	a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron,.....	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,.....	.. 28	a	.. 32
Eastern Wood, per cord,....	6 50	a	7 00
Ordinary do do, do do,.....	6 00	a	6 50
Country do, do do,.....	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Hides—In Calcuttas there have been further sales of 100 bales green salted, at 80 a $1 20, and dry, 60 a 80c; Buffalo green, 9c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	.. 14	a	.. 14½
Pernambuco, dry salted.....	.. ..	a	.. 11
Rio Grande.....	.. 11	a	.. 11½
St. Salvador.....	.. 11	a	.. 11½
Maranham.....	.. 10	a	.. 11½
California.....	.. 12	a	.. 12½
West-Indian.....	.. 10	a	.. 12
African.....	.. 12	a	.. 14
Russia.....	none.	a	.. ..
Green, slaughtered.....	.. 5	a	.. 6
Calcutta, cow, green salted....	.. 75	a	1 25
Do. do do..light ..	.. ..	a	.. ..
Do. dry.....	.. 60	a	.. 85

WOOL MARKET.

Wool—No change in the market, limited sales, and prices nominal.

American, common to ¼ blood,	.. 35	a	.. 37
" " " ½ "	.. 37	a	.. 38
" " " ¾ "	.. 40	a	.. 42
Pulled Wool, superfine.....	.. 42	a	.. 45
No. 1, Lambs',..	.. 35	a	.. 40
No. 2, "	.. 23	a	.. 25
No. 3, "	.. 18	a	.. 20

HOP MARKET.

Hops—The market is without any stock of sufficient importance to notice, and quotations are omitted.

First and second sorts, per lb.. .. .. a .. ..

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, May 18. At market, 160 Beef Cattle, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 350 Sheep, and 525 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week: first quality, $7 50; second quality, 6 75 a 7 25; third quality, 6 a 6 50.

Working Oxen—A few sales only effected—prices not public.

Cows & Calves—Dull. Sales at $22, 25, 28, 30 37, and 40.

Sheep—A few lots not sheared were taken at $4 and 4 25.

Swine—A lot of very small Shoats, mostly Barrows, at 7c; lots to peddle at 5c for Sows, and 6c for Barrows. At retail, 5½ a 7½c, according to size and quality.

NEW YORK, May 18 Beeves—The supply of Beef Cattle at market consisted of 760 head; including 150 left over last week; 300 from the South, the remainder from this State. Sales of 550 at $7 a 8, averaging $8 25, 75c less than last week. Market dull.

Sheep and Lambs—There were only 160 at market, all of which were sold at $2, 3 and 4 each for Sheep, and $2 a 3 each for Lambs.

JOHN LEACH & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO LEACH, PAGE & GILMORE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WEST INDIA GOODS, TEAS, WINES, &c.
Also—Winter, Summer and Refined OIL
No. 3, Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.
JOHN LEACH,
JOSEPH A GILMORE.

For sale as above—at the manufacturer's price. WILLIAM BROWN'S No 1 *Silver Top, Sarsaparilla Compound, or Meed Syrup,* which was so much used the past Summer as a common beverage.
May 23—3m

BRAIDING STRAW.

THE Subscriber has fifteen acres of rye on new burnt land, in the westerly part of Framingham, which he offers for sale. It has the appearance now of being first rate braiding straw.
CHARLES PARKER.
Framingham, May 20, 1840. 3w—may23

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscriber.

Our assortment contains all the most *superior* kinds of *seeds*, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Gemmie Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wortzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Ssp.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.
HOVEY & CO.,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.*
may9 y

ADDISON BOYDEN

HAS on hand a large and valuable assortment of *European & American* DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale at the very lowest prices for CASH.—Among which are a prime stock of BROADCLOTHS, such as black, blue black, blue, brown, olive, green, claret, mulberry, and mixtures. CASSIMERES of all the most desirable shades, such as black, blue, brown, drab, and a great variety of Fancy mixtures. VESTINGS in great variety, viz: Silk Velvet, figured and plain, Satin, Valentia, Padding, Canvass, Buckram, and a full assortment of Tailors' best trimmings. English, French and American Prints; Merinoes, Alpines, Mouslin de Laines; rich plain and figured SILKS; cotton and woollen FLANNELS; brown and plaid Sheetings and Shirtings; Russia Diaper; Tickings; Brown and Damask Table Covers. A general assortment of Fashionable Shawls, Ladies' Kid Gloves, and Hosiery, Carpeting.

Also, as above, a good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemens, Misses', and Children's kid and leather SHOES, together with an extensive assortment of Crockery, Glass, China, and Hardware, W. I. GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be exchanged for Cash. Straw Braid, Country Produce or approved credit.
Sherburne, April, 14, 1840. tf—ap18

FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER AT AMORY HALL.
PRICES REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.

IRENE DI CORTELLI, the celebrated Pianist, from Naples, Italy, pupil of the accomplished musician, has been engaged for a few evenings, and will sing French and English Pieces.

Mrs. W. and Master Houston also, for a short period: Solos, Duetts, and Trios.

Moving Dioramas continued: GARDEN OF EDEN, CONSTITUTION and GUERRIERE, WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
may16—tf

NEW CARPETING.

A. G. SMITH & CO. 84 Washington st. (a few doors South of State st.) are now opening their Spring assortment of CARPETINGS, &c. viz:—3 ply Imperial, Superfine, Fines and Commons—Wilton, Brussels, Damask and Venetian Carpetings—Tufted, Wilton and Brussels Rugs—Buckings, Stair Rod, &c.

Also—Oil Carpetings, of all widths, new and splendid patterns.

Likewise—Canton Straw Carpetings, of different widths and colors, a superior article.

A large assortment of Hemp Carpetings, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. tf—ap 4

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

FOR SALE.

8000 MORUS MULTICAULIS Mulberry Trees, in good order. Apply to ALBERT HOWE, at the late residence of Mr. Sylvanus Howe, Townsend, Mass.; to JONA. HOWE, No. 39 Merchants Row, Boston, or at this office.
3a*—ap11

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets.
a4—tf

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

MOLE SKIN HATS.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashione; for sale very cheap, by
J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.
may9

PAINTED CARPETS.

BALLARD & PRINCE, 168 Washington street, have for sale an extensive assortment of English and American PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, for Rooms, Entries, Ships' Cabins, &c. &c. a4—tf.

PARIS GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by
J. M. SHERBURNE,
42, Washington Street.
may9

LOOKING GLASSES.

JUST received, a large assortment of Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses, and for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets.
ap11 tf

500 MORUS MULTICAULIS Trees, a superior quality of his own raising, for sale by LUTHER ANGIER,
Medford.
3m—ap25

ONE CENT REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber in Abington on the night of the 19th inst., an apprentice named WILLIAM BRANTING, aged 19 years. This is to caution all persons against harboring or trusting said boy on my account as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. JOSEPH BROWN.
Abington, April 20, 1840. 3w*—ap25

TO LET.

4 ACRES OF LAND situated in Brighton, within 5 miles of Boston. There are 39 large fruit bearing Apple Trees upon the land, which is in fine cultivation, very level and easy of access; was planted with corn last year and well manured. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. A. STORY, at Winships' Nurseries, or F. W. STORY, at the New England Farmer office.
Ap 25 3t

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Dunggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

All orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses &c., from the different towns will be promptly attended to. OTIS BREWER.
mh 21.

CORN & GARDEN-SEED PLANTER.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., Hand 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PLANTER.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seed drop out and down through the hind teeth, which is hollow, and as the barrow moves on the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow teeth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let fall more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants, and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Brewer Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d., Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq. tf—ap 18

ROHAN POTATOES.

100 BARRELS genuine ROHAN POTATOES, raised in Maine from seed imported direct from France last season, and of superior size and quality, at $4 00 per Barrel, or $2 00 per bushel. Also, the

POLLARD POTATO,

A new variety, raised from the seed of the Chenango, about four years since, by Mr. Pollard of Isle Wetmore, Me. It is a very handsome potato, with a smooth red skin, prominent eyes, and considered by several gentlemen who have tried them, to be of superior quality; it is also a most productive kind, the product of 11 hills having filled a bushel basket the past season, 1839. Only a few barrels for sale at $3 00 per bushel. Farmers are invited to call and look at this variety.

EARLY HILL POTATOES.

The earliest and best variety cultivated for the Boston market, originally raised by Mr. Hill of West Cambridge.

Together with the most complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS to be found in the country; also, Ploughs, Cultivators, Hovey's Hay Cutter, and a new Vegetable Cutter, the finest implement yet invented for that important purpose: Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Dung and Hay Forks, &c. &c. HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St. Boston.*

NEW DRUG STORE.

WM. C. STIMPSON & REED, No. 114 State State St., near Broad St., have for sale a full assortment of Drugs, Paints and Dyes, which they offer for sale on very favorable terms, for credit or cash, and in quantities to suit purchasers. Country Traders are invited to call.

Camphor,	Ipecac powdered,
Opium	Gine,
Borax,	Cooper's Isinglass, for Jellies, a new and cheap article,
Castor Oil,	
Alcohol,	
Ball Copiavi,	Russia Isinglass,
Calomel,	Liquorice Paste,
Cardamon Seeds,	Magnesia,
Cochineal,	Nutgalls,
Cream Tartar,	White Lead,
Velvet Bottle Corks,	Linseed Oil,
Cassia,	French Yellow,
Cassia Buds,	Paris Green,
Epsom Salts,	Whiting,
Flor Sulphur,	Copal Varnish,
Aloes,	Spirits Turpentine
Copal,	Chrome Yellow,
Shellac,	" Green,
Seed Lac,	Logwood,
Cucubs,	Cantwood,
Otto Roses,	Madder,
Oil Vitriol,	Muriate Acid,
Aqua Fortis,	Copperas,
Gum Arabic,	Indigo,
Alum,	Coarse Sponge,
Oil Bergamot,	Fine "
" Lemon,	Lima Wood, for Comb Makers.
Olive Oil,	
Jalap powdered,	

The above are not kept on hand in such *overwhelming quantities* as are sometimes advertised, but large enough to supply the usual demand; and as much so as is profitable, or can be found in the hands of dealers generally. ap 18—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.
N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.
Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

EXPANDING CULTIVATORS.

150 EXPANDING CULTIVATORS; a good article, for sale cheap, either single or by the dozen, by the subscriber, at his shop at North Wrentham. BENJAMIN BUCKWOOD, Jr.
B. B. Jr. also manufactures Sashes, Blinds, and Doors, and does all other kinds of Joiner-work to order in the best manner and at short notice.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes by attention to his business and constant endeavors to please customers, to merit a share of patronage. Orders respectfully solicited, gratefully acknowledged and faithfully executed, in return for which prompt pay will be expected.
North Wrentham, April 11th, 1840.
ap18—eop4t

SCOTT'S NEWLY PATENTED CYLINDRICAL REVOLVING REFRIGERATOR—Constructed of Iron and Zinc, on an entire new principle, possessing great superiority over every other article of the kind ever offered in the market for beauty of style and security, and the only article yet made capable of generating Cold Air. They are designed for the use of Families, Hotels, Steamboats, Packets, &c. &c., in preserving provisions in warm weather and Southern climates—at the same time possessing the quality of a safety chest. Persons purchasing are requested to examine them. For sale by WM. E. COFFIN & CO., 14 Central wharf. a4—tf

BEAN POLES.

500 DOZEN BEAN and DAHLIA POLES, for sale by MOSES FRENCH Jr. Maine Wharf, Broad Street, near the bottom Summer St., Boston.

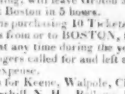
NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

FARE REDUCED.
BOSTON & GROTON U. S. MAIL COACHES.



ON and after the 1st of April, the Mail Coaches for Groton will leave the Office No. 9 Court street, and No. 36 Hanover st. BOSTON, Daily, at 6 A. M.

"THROUGH IN 5 HOURS."—FARE ONLY $1,25!!

Returning, will leave Groton at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrive at Boston in 5 hours.

Persons purchasing 10 Tickets, will be entitled to 10 Passages from or to BOSTON, for the low price of 10 dollars, at any time during the year.

Passengers called for and left at any part of the City free of expense.

Stages for Keene, Walpole, Charlestown, Hanover, and Haverhill, N. H. Bellows Falls, Chester, Manchester, Brattleboro', Bennington, Rutland, Windsor, Woodstock, Montpelier, Middlebury, and Burlington, leave this Office, Daily, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Books kept at Joseph Hear & Son's, and Brown's Hotel, in Groton. THOMAS A. STAPLES.
April 4—tf Agent and Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
BOSTON.
Located at the termination of the Norwich, Worcester, and Western Rail Road, corner of Kingston, Beach and Lincoln Streets.

THE public are respectfully notified that this new and spacious establishment is now open for their accommodation.

This House, erected by the United States Hotel Corporation, is the largest in New England, covers a surface of *thirty thousand square feet*, and contains about *three hundred rooms*, and is in every respect well appointed, every department having been fitted up with reference to all modern improvements. A portion of the house is particularly adapted to the accomodation of families. And its peculiar local advantages to gentlemen visiting the city either for business or pleasure, especially those who arrive or depart by the Western Rail Road, are too apparent to require detail. The prices of Board have been established with reference to the exigencies of the times, and the reduced prices of provisions, viz.

For transient boarders at the Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1 25 per day, or $8 per week.

Ladies' Ordinary, $1 50 per day, or $9 per week. And for permanent boarders at reasonable rates with reference to the rooms they occupy.

A regular watch is maintained during the night to protect the House.

Warm and Cold *Baths* always in readiness.

A convenient *Barber's Room* is in the basement story.

Horses and Carriages furnished at short notice.—Also, good stabling for horses in the immediate neighborhood.

Porters will be in attendance at the Depot, on the arrival of the Cars.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
R. W. HOLMAN & CO.

R. W. HOLMAN,
ALBERT CLARK,
W. W. WARREN,
Boston, March 28, 1840.

W

WRENTHAM.

This town was set off from Dedham in 1661, when there were but sixteen families in the new town. The town was not incorporated until 1673, and no church was formed until 1692, when the Rev. Samuel Mann was ordained.

The war with King Philip compelled the inhabitants in 1676 to abandon the settlement for four years. After the Indian war was over, the following names were affixed to an instrument in which they engaged to return.

Eleazer Metcalf, Robert Ware, Wm. Markneh, Daniel Haws, John Aldiss, Michael Wilson, Joseph Kingsbury, Eleazer Gay, Daniel Whright, Samuel Fisher, John Payne, Benjamin Rockett, James Mosman, Samuel Shears, Samuel Mann, John Ware, Nath'l. Ware, Cornelius Fisher.

The first English settler was a Mr. Shears—and it is said the town was named from an old English town, whence some of the settlers emigrated. When the inhabitants fled from the Indians in 1676, all the houses but two were burned—and their reputation of being infected by the small pox, was the reason why they were spared.

Wrentham is not less than 12 miles in length. Its soil is various—in the centre and in the north part of the town it has too great a proportion of sand. At the south and west it is a more compact loam, and the hills afford good pasturage. We notice but little broken or waste land in Wrentham. Most of it may be ploughed, and there is no difficulty in making the whole of it fertile.

Wherever the plough can be made to run as easily as in Wrentham, there can be no excuse for possessing poor land.—A mixture of the heavy soil with that which is light, either by carting or by running the plough gradually deeper, will render any of these fields productive at very little expense.

The general appearance of this town is good, and its centre village is very handsome. Here are some fine dwelling houses and gardens, and the main street exhibits an appearance of great neatness. The town is healthy, but every town must have its physician; and Wrentham has one who will heal a patient by talking to him sooner than some can heal one with lots of medicine.

Wrentham is a populous town, and it is a conspicuous centre in our South West. It has an Academy of good reputation, which was incorporated in 1806.—It is called Day's Academy, from the name of Benjamin Day, the principal benefactor of the original institution. One Congregational church only appears in the centre village, but there are three within the limits of the town, and one Baptist church.

A Bank is here established, and money, of course, at times is plenty; and from the readiness of all classes to receive its bills, we must suppose it is well conducted.

The farmers and mechanics of Wrentham are very intelligent and are zealous for improvements. They are taking new views of the different modes of cultivation and of the progress made in the mechanic arts. And while they are resolved to keep up with the times, they proceed cautiously and examine well all new theories before they [illegible] to adopt them.

The storm of September 23d, 1815, which came from the South East, raged here with great violence. This part of the State lies open to the south east storms which are always more dangerous here than any storms. Many buildings were damaged and some were thrown down—the forest trees also suffered much.

It has been remarked that since this storm the depth of water in many of the wells varies from the former average depth. And that many which formerly furnished soft water have nothing but hard water, that is unfit for washing. An earthquake might produce a change of this kind, but we cannot see how this violent storm could have an effect on the wells.

Wrentham lies about twenty seven miles South West of Boston, and in 1837 contained 2,817 inhabitants. There were then in Wrentham four cotton mills with 2,252 spindles; and 315,000 yards of cotton goods were manufactured, valued at $68,000. Males employed, 50—females, 38. One woollen mill manufactured $12,745 worth of cloth. The value of straw bonnets made that year was $77,815.—Boots, shoes, hats, hoops, axes, and boats are here made, and the whole value of goods manufactured that year was 204,806 dollars.

A family of Indians once resided in a cavern in this town called "Wampum's rock," which is said to be a curiosity.

Near the centre of this town lies a large pond, and from this streams flow to the Charles river, the Neponset, and the Taunton.

Dedham, and Wrentham, which was taken from it, take rank among our oldest towns, and although the latter had no peculiar advantages of water power or of local situation, the settlers by their industry and prudence have many of them become wealthy. Their Academy has been the means of introducing more refinement here than we find in some towns which have not such an institution, and we find here, as elsewhere, the better the inhabitants are informed the more desirous they always are of further information.

"The wise man's happy nature to explore,
The fool is happy that he knows no more."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, Wednesday, May 13, Mr. Lumpkin, of Ga., asked for action upon a resolution introduced by him, some weeks since, proposing that the Senate meet at 11 instead of 12 o'clock. Adopted by yeas and nays, 22 to 19.

Bankrupt Bill. After the consideration of some preliminary business of an unimportant character, the General Bankrupt Bill was called up for action, Mr. Crittenden was entitled to the floor, and spoke at length in opposition to Mr. Wall's bill.

Mr. Wall followed with a vigorous response to Mr. Crittenden.

The Senate, before entering on the discussion of the Bankrupt bill, ordered, on motion of Mr. Pierce, of N. H., the printing of 20,000 copies of a report on the Public Lands.

Mr. Norvell made a report this morning from the committee on Public Lands. It defends Mr. Calhoun's bill for ceding the lands to the States in which they lie, upon the provisions of Mr. C.'s bill spoken of early in the session.

In the House—*Printing of Congress.*—This question, which excited so much interest at the opening of the session, was brought before the House, to day, as a special order. The conclusions of the select committee on printing were read in the form of a resolution, proposing a reduction of prices. The majority of the committee also reported in favor of a reduction of the present prices. The report of the minority, composed of Whig members, proposes a reduction of 25 per cent on the present and a divorcement of the Government from the newspaper press of the country. Mr. Evans of Maine, entered upon a defence of the minority report of the Committee.

Mr. Black made an able defence of the report of the majority, and the debate still continues.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, May 14, petitions were presented from the merchants of New York, by Mr. Wright, remonstrating against the passage of the Revenue Bill which passed the House on Thursday—referred to committee of Finance.

From merchants of Philadelphia, by Mr. Buchanan, remonstrating against certain provisions of the same bill, now before the Senate committee of Finance.

The Bankrupt Bill was then taken up and discussed until the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the report of the select committee in relation to the disturbance by one of the members from North Carolina, and another from Louisiana, was called up during the morning hour by Mr. Underwood of Ky. as chairman of the committee. Mr. U. brought in a string of extraordinary resolutions in relation to the good conduct of members, and all persons in any way connected with either branch of Congress. These resolutions were long and deliberately drawn.

Mr. Briggs, of Mass., one of the committee of investigation, brought forward a resolution that two members had been guilty of a breach of privilege. Mr. B. said the House should first decide whether or not there had been a privilege.—Then was the time to take other measures whether of censure or expulsion.

Mr. Profit followed with a renewal of the motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Briggs demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion was lost 106 to 73.

The end of the matter was, after a long debate, that the whole subject was recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to report what ought to be done in the case. The House then adjourned, it being six o'clock.

What a Penalty. The Maine Temperance Gazette gives the following account of a man in Barnet, who had swallowed so much liquor that he found it necessary to eat up his own words.

Retraction. Whereas, I Samuel Gammel, of Barnet, did cause an elopement of Sally, my wife, to be published in the North Star, which was done through the influence of strong drink and passion, I am now, therefore, willing to state to the public that I was wrong in so doing, and to retract the same.

SAMUEL GAMMEL.

Barnet, March 21, 1840.

Gale on Lake Michigan.—The steamer Champlain has gone ashore four miles south of St. Joseph, high and dry. She is broken amidships. Several trunks belonging to the passengers were lost overboard. The gale was blowing strong on Sunday night from the north-east, the time when the Champlain went ashore. The sch Minerva, Smith, was boxing about during the gale—she lost nearly all her deck load, and put into St. Joseph in distress. She arrives this morning in port, bringing the captain and crew of the Champlain.

There was a blow on the Eastern shore of the lake last Friday, in which the steamer Gov. Mason went ashore at the mouth of the Musketon River, a total wreck. [Daily American.

Curious. It is said in a Washington paper, that a man there lately married for love!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Fifteen days later from England. The steam-ship British Queen, Capt. Roberts, arrived at New York from London on Saturday morning, having made her passage from pilot to pilot in 13 days and 11 hours. She brings London dates to the 1st inst., Liverpool to the 30th ult., and Paris to evening of 28th.

The Boundary question, between Maine and New Brunswick, was the subject of much discussion in England. In the House of Commons on the 29th ult., Mr. Hume asked whether there would be any objection, as great anxiety existed on the subject, to give the House some information respecting the negotiations with America on the Maine boundary question, what was the present state of those negotiations, and whether a favorable result might be anticipated?

Lord J. Russell said he would answer the question the next day. On the 30th, there was not a quorum present at 4 o'clock, and the Speaker adjourned the House.

The Liverpool Mail of April 25 has the following:—

An extraordinary rumor has been prevalent for the last two or three days, but which we cannot be induced to credit, namely, that her Majesty's government have consented to pacify the menacing citizens of Maine, and settling the boundary question, by a bribe of £200,000.

The same rumor is advertised to and enlarged upon in the following, from the Manchester Guardian of April 30:—

The Boundary Question. Reports have recently become current, to the effect that ministers have agreed with the American minister upon a basis for the settlement of the long disputed boundary question, by the adoption of the intermediate line proposed by the King of the Netherlands, and the payment of a sum of £200,000 to the state of Maine, by the British government. These rumors—for which, we believe, there is some foundation—have, of course, set the conductors of the Tory press in motion, with the view of attacking the proposed arrangement,—just as they would have attacked any other course which ministers might have pursued in the matter. If they keep the question unsettled, they are absurd; if they propose to compromise it, they are absurd; and if they were to propose to insist on the immediate surrender of the whole question by the American government, they would be much more loudly abused for plunging the country into a war in order to enforce a claim of very doubtful justice, to say the least of it. Of course the ground now taken is, that ministers ought to concede nothing; and the very parties who abused and still abuse them, for not enforcing the award of the King of the Netherlands, falls into the ridiculous inconsistency of denouncing that award as exceedingly unjust towards England, and one that ought not to be submitted to.—We think that, before these parties attack ministers, they should make up their minds as to the course which ought to have been taken, and not prefer charges manifestly inconsistent with each other.

The Elopement. In regard to the recent elopement of Dr. Dionysius Lardner, editor of the Cyclopædia, with Mrs Heavyside, the Sussex (Eng.) Express says:

The discomfiture husband of the fugitive lady is still in search of the guilty pair, but with what success we have not heard. We understand he is determined never to give up the pursuit till he has discovered their retreat. He is accompanied by Col. French. Since the flight of the parties, various tales have been unfolded of the conduct of the frail fair one towards her children, which redound greatly to her disgrace, if true, and there is not much reason now to doubt that she was quite capable of treating her children in the manner related of her. The greatest sympathy was excited for the unhappy husband, who, we understand and believe, was doatingly attached to his wife. What will our readers think of the following piece of humbug, which the partner of her flight put forth in his prospectus previous to the publication of the Cyclopædia? 'It seems scarcely necessary to add, that nothing will be admitted into the pages of the Cabinet Cyclopædia which can have the most remote tendency to offend public or private morals. To enforce the cultivation of religion and the practice of virtue should be a principal object with all who undertake to inform the public mind.'

A meeting was held in London, April 24, to protest against the "opium war"—Earl Stanhope in the chair. Strong resolutions were adopted, and a petition to Parliament, which was to be presented in the House of Lord by Earle Stanhope, and in the Commons by Lord Sandon. It was resolved, also, that the resolutions should be done into Chinese, and sent to the Emperor of China.

It is known that the Chinese difficulties have arisen in part by the killing of a native by some English sailors, in a row, and the refusal of Capt. Elliot to surrender the culprits for trial by the Chinese authorities. He thought it best to take the matter into his own hands, and therefore, after a trial of some sort, sentenced five of the sailors to a certain period of imprisonment in England. They arrived about the end of April, and were almost immediately set at liberty, the law officers of the Crown being of opinion that Captain Elliot had no authority to sentence them as he had done.

Texas. By the steam packet Neptune, we have received Texas papers to the 29th ult. The organization of the militia was going on, but it was not expected that any portion of it would be marched away, as it had been fully ascertained that no Mexican force had entered Texas, nor was it believed there was any intention to do so on the part of the commander of the troops beyond the Rio Grande.

There had been no later news received from Austin or St. Antonio—nothing relative to the Indians or Federalists. [New Orleans, May 4.

[From the Bombay Courier.]

BATTLE WITH WILD ELEPHANTS.

On the 24th of September, at midnight, I received information that two elephants of very uncommon size had made their appearance within a few hundred yards of the cantonments, and close to a village, the inhabitants of which were in the greatest alarm. I lost no time in despatching to the place all the public and private elephants at the station, in pursuit of them, and at daybreak on the 25th was informed that their very superior size and apparent fierceness had rendered all attempts for their seizure unavailing, and that the most experienced driver I had was dangerously hurt; the elephant on which he rode having been struck to the ground by one of the wild ones, which with its companion, had afterwards retreated to a large sugar-cane adjoining the village. I immediately ordered the guns to this place, but being desirous, in the first instance, to try every means of catching the elephants, I assembled the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and with the assistance of Rajah Rungnath Sing, caused two deep pits to be prepared at the edge of the sugar-cane, in which our elephants and people, with the utmost dexterity, contrived to retain the elephants during the day. When the pits were reported ready, we repaired to the spot, and they were with the greatest dexterity driven into them; but, unfortunately, one of the two did not prove sufficiently deep, and the elephant which escaped from it, in the presence of many witnesses, assisted his companion out of the other with his trunk. Both were, however, with much exertion, brought back into the sugar cane, and as no particular symptoms of vice or fierceness had appeared in the course of the day, I was yet anxious to make another trial to catch them. The Bildars therefore were set to work to deepen the hole, and prepare new pits against daybreak, when I proposed to make the final attempt. At 4 o'clock in the morning of yesterday, however, they burst through all my guards, and making for a village about three miles distant, entered it with so much rapidity that the horsemen, who galloped in front of them, had not time to apprise every inhabitant of the danger, and I regret to say, that one poor man was torn limb from limb, a child trodden to death, and two other persons (females) wounded.

Their destruction now became absolutely necessary, and, as they showed no inclination to quit the large village in which the mischief had been done, we gained time to bring up the four-pounders, from which they soon received several round shot and an abundance of grape, each. The largest of the two was even brought to the ground by a round shot in the head, but after remaining there a quarter of an hour, apparently lifeless, he got up again as vigorous as ever, and the desperation of both at this period exceeds all description. They made repeated charges at the guns, and if it had not been for the uncommon steadiness and bravery of the artillery men, who more than once turned them off, by shots in the head and body, when within a very few paces of them, many dreadful casualties must have occurred. We were now obliged to desist for want of ammunition, and before a fresh supply could be obtained, the elephants quitted the village, and though streaming with blood from a hundred wounds, proceeded with a rapidity of which I had no idea, towards Hazareebagh. They were at length brought up by the horsemen and our elephants, when within a very short distance of a crowded bazaar, and ultimately, after many renewals of the most formidable and ferocious attacks upon the guns, gave up the contest with their lives. Nineteen four-pound shots have already been taken out of their bodies, and I imagine eight or ten more will yet be found.

E. Roughsedge,
Capt. Com. Raghur Battalion.

AN OPIUM EATER.

An East India Magazine describes an opium eater in the following terms:—

"Those who begin its use at twenty may expect to die at thirty years of age. The countenance becomes pallid, the eyes assume a wild brightness, the memory fails, the gait totters, mental and moral courage sinks, and frightful marasmus of atropoy reduces the victim to a ghastly spectacle, who has ceased to live before he has ceased to exist. There is no slavery so complete as that of the opium taker; once habituated to its doses as a fictitious stimulant, every thing will be endured rather than the privation, and the unhappy being endures all the consciousness of his own degraded state while he is ready to sell his wife and children, body and soul, for the continuance of his wretched and transient delight—transient, indeed—for at length the utmost effect produced is a temporary suspension of agony; and finally, no dose of the drug will remove or relieve a state of suffering, which it is utterly impossible to describe. The pleasurable sensations and imaginative ideas arising at first, soon pass away; they become fainter, and at last give place to horrid dreams appalling pictures of death, spectres of fearful visage haunt the mind, the light of heaven is converted into the gloom of hell—sleep, balmy sleep, has fled forever—night succeeds day only to be cloathed with never ending horrors, incessant sickness, vomiting, diarrhœa, and total cessation of the digestive functions ensue, and death at last brings with it annihilation of the corporal structure, the sole relief to the victim of sensual and criminal indulgence."

The great Anti-Slavery Conference is to commence its sittings in London on the 12th of June. The venerable Thomas Clackson has declared his intention to be present, if he is alive at the time.

There is now brought into this city a quantity of post notes, for one dollar, redeemable in five years, and issued by the Tide Water Canal Company. They are intended for circulation, and, without caution, many persons will be deceived by them. [Philadelphia Courier.

SHOEMAKERS.

Linnæus, the founder of the science of Botany, was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Sweden, but was afterwards taken notice of in consequence of his ability, and sent to College.

The elder David Pareus, who was afterwards the celebrated Professor of Theology at Heidleburgh, in Germany, was one time apprentice to a shoemaker.

Joseph Pendrell, who died some time since at Gray's buildings, Manchester square, London, and who was a profound and scientific scholar, leaving an excellent library, was bred, and pursued through life, the trade of a shoemaker. He was descended, it is said, from the Pendrell, who concealed Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

Hens Sachs, one of the most famous of the early German poets, was the son of a tailor, served as an apprentice to a shoemaker, and afterwards became a weaver, in which trade he continued.

Benedict Baudouin, one of the most learned men of the 16th century, was a shoemaker, as likewise was his father.—This man wrote a treatise on the shoemaking of the ancients, which he traced up to the time of Adam himself.

(Thus Adam was a shoemaker, and Eve a tailoress. "She sewed fig leaves together"—proving truly, the antiquity of these two branches of industry and skill.)

To these may be added those ornaments of literature. Holcraft, the author of the Critic, and other works; Gifford, the founder and for many years the editor of the London Quarterly review, one of the most profound scholars and elegant writers of the age; and Bloomfield, the author of "The Farmer's Boy, and other works, all of whom were shoemakers, and the pride and admiration of the literary world.

Anthony Purver, who was a teacher of the languages at Andover, England, and who received £1000 for his translation of the Scripture, served his time as a shoemaker.

Amputations. The last number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences contains a valuable article giving a statistic of the amputations of large limbs at the Massachusetts General Hospital. From the table it appears that there were 70 operations on 67 patients—of the whole number operated on, 15 died and the remainder recovered. Of 34 who had the thigh amputated, 9 died—of 23 who had the leg amputated below the knee, 5 died—and of the ten who had an arm removed, 1 died. This, it is remarked, goes to confirm the prevailing opinion among surgeons that amputation of lower extremities, is more often followed by fatal consequences than the upper, and that death takes place more frequently after amputation of the thigh than after that of the leg. The table also goes to show that those who undergo amputation for chronic diseases are much more likely to recover than those on whom it is preformed in consequence of recent accidents—that a state of high health is not favorable to surgical operations—and that death after amputation is not by any means attributable in all cases to the operation alone.

Dr Hayward thinks that there is a disposition at the present day, to defer amputations too long in cases of diseased limbs, insomuch that when the limb is at length removed, the patient exhausted by disease and long suffering, is carried to his end by the very means that might have saved him, if they had been earlier employed. On the other hand, the Doctor thinks that in cases of recent injuries, the operation is often resorted to earlier than it should be. It is rare that much inconvenience would follow little delay, and most cases of sufficiently severe to justify amputation, the system suffers a shock, and an operation at this time, before a re-action is fairly established, is very likely to cut off what little chance the patient might have of recovery.

The Beauties of Nature. No, murmur though we may, this bright and heaven-gifted earth that we dwell on, is not a thorn field, but a garden. Why should we sow it with thistles? It is an Eden, compared with our deservings, and but for our follies would be a heaven. It is still the earth that was built for our innocent first parents; at the laying of whose foundations angels rejoiced; and though the primitive tenants and we have abused and forfeited our title, the main features impressed upon it at first by infinite goodness, still remain. Its original grace and garniture are unremoved—The same scenery that gave to Adam his first impressions of divine goodness is spread out before us. The birds are still singing among the branches. The same meek and quiet stars are looking down from heaven. The same glorious sun rules our day—and the same moon that gilded Adam's evenings, pours its silver streams upon ours. It is a beautiful world! Nature, unsinning and true, is beautiful! And we are here, schooled amidst the music of the spheres—taught mildness by clouds and moonlight, and summer breezes and setting suns—quietness by the heavens and the night—goodness by the rainbow, and the gushing fountain, and the painted flower, and the green field, and the melody of singing birds. What a world—how bright and how heaven-gifted? What wonder if we shrink from leaving it! Let it be named as our weakness, not our sin, if, when called by death from its warm and sunny precincts,

"We cast a longing, lingering look behind."

[American Sentinel.

'Should I be discovered I am lost!' exclaimed the hero of a Coburg melodrama, as he concealed himself in a closet on the stage. 'Should you be discovered you are found,' was the amendment of a wag in the gallery.

"Why will you do so, my dear?" said Dick to his lovely wife. "Why," said she, "because I please!" Dick was perfectly satisfied with that explanation.

All May Become Rich.—It often muses me to see how a hap-hazard, or nothing voyage, which by some good fortune enriches a common-place individual, increases his reputation for ents. All the small fry look up to he begins to talk with great emphasis no discretion, about matters he does derstand; and his great talents least rewarded by being incorporated to a banking institution! It would that the acquisition of riches is consi as an unequivocal proof of great ness, which is the mercantile phrase wisdom. But in my opinion any man grow rich if he pleases. It is only come the slave to gain; to think, and and dream, for money, and to repre s arve every liberal impulse of the Thirty or forty years sticking close will inevitably make a man rich enou consult his tastes, or his passions, age when he has no tastes, and fo most part but one passion. This is is called gaining the whole world and ing our soul—an exchange very co in this world. [Paulding.

The Boston Journal, mentions t person who had several acres of peas needed harvesting, offered a dolla acre to get them mowed, without suc He however remembered to have that peas might be readily gathered a horse-rake without mowing. The was accordingly put into operation the peas were harvested at a trifling pense. "That single fact alone," ed, saved him more than the price paper from which he obtained the

A subscriber to Judge Buel's Cultiv states that a plan which he found in paper for steaming apples, potatoes, for his swine, had been *of vastly mor sequence to him than a dozen years scription money.*"

The Journal adds, a man who take newspaper knows nothing, or very beyond what his father knew before

It is mere chance if he catches now then the slightest inkling of the practical improvements of the age.

Shooting Stars. The April nu of Silliman's Journal contains a letter scribing the result of some observa made at Canton in China, on the sho *stars*, of the 10th and 11th of August, These observations serve to confirm position, that about the 10th of Au for two or three millions of miles at the earth traverses a region abou whith small planetary or nebulous bo which when rendered luminous by rapid passage through our atmosphere call *shooting stars.*

Riot on the Erie Canal.—A riot place in the town of Minden; Montgo country, 10th instant, in which sundr bores on the canel, one of whom Michael O'Brien, were the assail Richard Freeman, one of the assailed so badly injured, that he has since and other are lying dangerously ill. assailants having fled, Governor Se has offered a reward of $150 eac their arrest.—[N. Y. J. Com.

From Yucatan. Advices from C peachy to the 15th of April have bee ceived at New Orleans. The defen the place was still maintained, and blockade was kept up by two brig two schooners. The besieging force sisted of about 1600 men—the garris about 1000. The latter were report be getting short of provisions. All rest of Yucatan was in the power of federalists. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

Trial of B. W. Green. W. B. F ney was yesterday introduced as a wit on the part of the commonwealth. testimony was mainly confined, du the day, to identifying and proving che and therefore imparted but little satis tion to the interested crowd in the c room. Owing to our position, we h but little, and from that little we were able to form any opinion of the merit the prosecution. [Richmond Whig.

Anecdote of Ampere. Of Ampe absence of mind a droll anecdote is re ed. Being out one day at dinner, he c pletely forgot where he was, and imag he was at home. Not happening to some of the dishes of which he had p ken, he exclaimed aloud, under the position that he was addressing his wife sister, "I never sat down to a more t crable dinner. Why do you not get better cook!"

Norfolk, May 13. Naval. The U frigate Potomac, Capt. Kearney, bound the Brazil station, departed from the val anchorage last evening, in tow of steamer Thos. Jefferson. She went sea from Hampton Roads early on Th day morning.

Should a number of unruly, noisy bo congregate before your door, and by th vulgarity and blasphemy insult passeng and yourself, they can be easily dispers by pouring on them from an upper s a well filled bucket of cold water. T effect is most happy and immediate, as recently witnessed with much satisfact—it does no mischief, and succeeds admirably.

The aggregate specie of the New O leans Banks is $3,322,807; circulati $7,047,545; individual deposites, $7,0 831; loans and discounts, $37,02 besides $10,920,140 on pledge of Ba stock; capital paid in, $38,760,703.

The arrangements for a line of ste packets to the West Indies are at leng completed. The packets are to be of 1 tons burden, and are to be ready for s by the autumn of 1841.

Intelligence had been received of t death of Sir Henry Fane, recently co mander-in-chief of the British forces India. He died on board the Malabar, the 24th of March.

Nearly all the laborers on the R road in Rowley, have returned to th work. The cars will probably comm running to this town, about the 10th June.